

GIR

- the pantry with an old *gipsy* for above half an hour. *Addison*.
A frantick *gipsy* now, the house he haunts,
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants. *Prior*.
I, near yon stile, three fallow *gypsies* met;
Upon my hand they cast a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. *Gay*.
In this still labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and spheres of palmistry;
A figil in this hand the *gipsy* bears,
In th' other a prophetick sieve and sheers. *Garth's Dispensat.*
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.
Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a
dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and
harlots. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.
3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.
The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too,
in pretending to believe her. *L'Estrange*.
A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior*.
GIRASOLE. *n. f.* [*girafol*, French.]
1. The herb turnsole.
2. The opal stone.
To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [*girdan*, Saxon.]
1. To bind round.
They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their
loins with sackcloth. *2 Mac. x. 25*.
2. To put on so as to surround or bind.
Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to band-
ages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Gulliver*.
3. To fasten by binding.
He *girt* his warlike harness about him. *1 Mac. iii. 3*.
My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh. *Milt. P. Lest.*
No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe: *Addison's Cato*.
The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior*.
4. To invest.
Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot;
And in requerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.
I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with
filk. *Ezek. xvi. 10*.
Typhon there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryd.*
6. To cover round as a garment.
Thee, with what skill they had, together fow'd,
To *gird* their waist: vain covering, if to hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
7. To reproach; to gibe.
Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods. *Shakef.*
8. To furnish; to equip.
So to the coast of Jordan he direct
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles. *Paradise Regain'd*.
9. To inclose; to incircle.
That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye. *Milt. P. L.*
To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.
Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of
this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any
thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented
on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit
is in other men. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
GIRD. *n. f.* [from the verb] A twitch; a pang: from the
sensation caused by a bandage or girdle drawn hard suddenly.
This word is now seldom used.
Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. *Shakef. H. VI.*
They give satisfaction to his mind, and his conscience by
this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which
the atheist feels. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*
He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth
well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth
amiss. *Goodman's Winter Evening Con.*
GIRDER. *n. f.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largest piece
of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the
summers, or breast summers, and the joists are framed in at
one arm to the girders. *Horris*.
The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the sum-
mers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girders* need
not be so strong as the front *girders*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd. *Blackm. Creation*.
GIRDLE. *n. f.* [*girdel*, Saxon.]
1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled.

GIS

- There will I make thee beds of *rofes*,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakespeare*.
Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on
their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21.*
On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley*.
2. Enclosure; circumference.
Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shakef. Hen. V.*
3. The equator; the torrid zone.
Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle*
of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon*.
To GIRDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gird; to bind as with a *girdle*.
Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms. *Shakef. Rich. III.*
2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.
Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been dishabited. *Shakespeare's King John*.
Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdlest* in those wolves! *Shakespeare's Timon*.
GIRDLEBELT. *n. f.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles
the waist.
Nor did his eyes less longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burnish'd gold. *Dryden's Æn.*
GIRDLER. *n. f.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of *girdles*.
GIRE. *n. f.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing
in motion. See *GYRE*.
GIRL. *n. f.* [About the etymology of this word there is much
question: *Merit Casaubon*, as is his custom, derives it from *gyros*,
of the same signification; *Mingheu* from *garra*, Latin, a
prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; *Junius* thinks
that it comes from *heraldus*, Welsh, from which, says he,
herald is very easily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons,
who used *ceop* for a man, might likewise have *ceopla* for a
woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. *Hicks*
derives it most probably from the Islandick *karlinna*, a wo-
man.] A young woman, or female child.
In those unfield'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shakespeare*.
And let it not displease thee, good Bianca;
For I will love thee ne'er the less, my *girl*. *Shakespeare*.
A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Dante*.
Tragedy should blush as much to spoof
To the low mimic follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Rowe's*.
A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh, a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden*.
GIRLISH. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suited a *girl*; youthful.
In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew*.
GIRLISHLY. *adv.* [from *girlish*.] In a *girlish* manner.
To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grim*. It is still
used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or pe-
evish person.
GIRROCK. *n. f.* A kind of fish. *Ditt.*
GIRT. *part. pass.* [from *To gird*.]
To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompass; to
encircle. Not proper.
In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line, that *girts* the globe,
The circling Typhon whirl'd from point to point. *Thomson*.
GIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the
horse.
Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton*.
2. A circular bandage.
The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*,
which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are
tacked firmly together. *Wise's Anatomy*.
GIRTH. *n. f.* [from *gird*.]
1. The band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.
Or the saddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his sake,
The law is found. *Ben. Jonson's Underwoods*.
Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed oppress'd, would break his *girths*,
To raise the lumber from the earth. *Swift*.
Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift*.
2. The compass measured by the *girdle*, or enclosing bandage.
He's a luffy jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards
in the *girth*. *Addison's Freeholder*.
To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a *girth*.
To GISE Ground. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed
it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Barley*.
GISTLE.

GIV

- GISTLE. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus,
Fredgisle is a pledge of peace; *Gisbert* an illustrious pledge,
like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibson's Camden*.
GITH. *n. f.* An herb called Guiney pepper.
To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. *given*. [*gyfan*, Saxon.]
1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward.
This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were
so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker*.
Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Mat. xxv.*
Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may fa-
crifice unto the Lord. *Ex. x. 25*.
I had a matter that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit
to take one thing from me again. *Temple*.
Constant at church and change; his gains were sure,
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor. *Pope's Epistles*.
2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or
writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.
The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she *gave* me
of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen. iii. 12*.
They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in
marriage. *Mat. xxiv. 38*.
Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a
general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the
Thursday before Christmas. *Grant's Bills of Mortality*.
We shall *give* an account of these phenomena. *Burnet*.
Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and
impossible into their poems, nor gives them licence to run out
into wildness. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.
3. To put into one's possession; to consign.
Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them
away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple*.
Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will
remove the earth. *Temple*.
If the agreement of men first *gave* a sceptre into any one's
hands, or put a crown on his head, that almost must direct its
conveyance. *Locke*.
4. To pay as price or reward, or in exchange.
All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job ii. 4*.
If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare*.
He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange
his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. *Locke*.
5. To yield; not to withhold.
Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against a prisoner
what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention.
The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal:
the king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal?
The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to
Philip, when he *gave* his ear. *Bacon's Apophthegms*.
Constantia accused herself for having so tamely *given* an ear
to the proposal. *Addison's Spectator*.
6. To quit; to yield as due.
Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man. *Ecclus.*
7. To confer; to impart.
I will bless her, and *give* thee a son also of her. *Gen. xvii.*
Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itself.
What beauties I lose in some places, I *give* to others which
had them not originally. *Dryden's Fables, Preface*.
8. To expose.
All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd. Æn.*
9. To grant; to allow.
Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe*.
He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury*.
10. To yield; not to deny.
I *gave* his wife proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother*.
11. To yield without resistance.
12. To permit; to commission.
Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to feed the sacred wine. *Pope's Odyssey*.
13. To enable; to allow.
God himself requirerth the lifting up of pure hands in
prayers; and hath *given* the world to understand, that the
wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard. *Hooker*.
Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on. *Shakef. Othello*.
So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Through the new pulpit soft'ring juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel*.
14. To pay.
The applause and approbation, most reverend for thy stretch-
out life, I *give* to both your speeches. *Shak. Trill. and Cressida*.
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

GIV

- So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*.
The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave*
a great shout in derision of them. *Kalles's Hist. of the Turks*.
Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that
Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor
people not to receive them. *Swift*.
16. To exhibit; to express.
This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal existence
in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale*.
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.
The number of men being divided by the number of ships,
gives four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbutnot*.
18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others.
As we desire to *give* no offence ourselves, so neither shall
we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet*.
19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from any body.
In oranges the ripping of their rind *giveth* out their smell
more. *Bacon*.
20. To addit; to apply.
The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave*
themselves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest
their wearied bodies. *Sidney*.
After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read
they *gave* themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the
feeding of cattle. *Hooker, b. i.*
Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the
secret access which people superstitiously *given* might have
always thereunto with ease. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17*.
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous:
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakespeare. Jul. Caesar*.
His name is Falstaff: if that man should be lewdly *given*,
he deceives me; for, Harry, I see virtue in his looks. *Shakespeare*.
Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before;
so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all
to pleasure and ease. *Kalles's History of the Turks*.
Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise de-
sirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will
seek out the wisdom of all the ancients. *Ecclus. xxxix. 1*.
He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this
theatre of the world. *Mor's disputes against Atheism*.
They who *gave* themselves to warlike action and enter-
prises, went immediately to the palace of Odin. *Temple*.
Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at per-
sonal blemishes and defects. *L'Estrange*.
Besides, he is too much *given* to horfplay in his railery;
and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden*.
I have some business of importance with her; but her hus-
band is so horribly *given* to be jealous. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar*.
What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given*? *Dryden*.
21. To resign; to yield up.
Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of
waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and
prepared for death. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.
Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to intrust them, will not quit the cost. *Herbert*.
Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
Deprest and overthrow'n, as seem'd;
Like that self-begott'n bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows, nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agonistes*.
Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*
For a man to *give* his name to Christianity in those days,
was to lift himself a martyr. *South*.
Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden*.
The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for
drowned in one of the canals. *Addison's Spectator*.
As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while
the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty
kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the
people *gave* him for gone. *Addison's Guardian*.
22. To conclude; to suppose.
Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you lost on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth's Ovid*.
23. To *Give away*. To alienate from one's self; to make
over to another; to transfer.
The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave away*
to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the
former. *Sidney, b. ii.*
If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You *give away* myself, which is known mine. *Shakespeare. Honest*